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### The German Elections.

According to the latest news from Berlin, the preliminary outcome of the elections for the Reichstag was the return of 205 Deputies; a second balloting will be required to fill 192 of the 397 seats in the Chamber. At the second balloting, voters will have to choose between the two candidates who received the highest number of votes on the first ballot. Notwithstanding the very large proportion of constituencies-nearly one-half-in which no definite result was reached, it is possible, by a comparison of the returns with the state of things in the last Reichstag, to arrive at some trustworthy conclusion as to the relative strength of parties in the new body.

In the last Reichstag the Conservatives possessed 52 seats, and 20 were occupied by their habitual allies, the socalled Free Conservatives. The National Liberals mustered 51 Deputies. The Richter Radicals, including 7 South German Democrats, numbered 34; the group of Radicals headed by Dr. BARTH, 14. There were also 4 Agrarians, 10 Poles and 21 more or less independent members. The Social Democrats had 58, and in the Clerical party of the Centre, the largest in the Chamber, there were 105 members. The majority, which insisted upon high duties on breadstuffs, was made up of Conservatives and Free Conservatives, of the four Agrarians, of most of the National Liberals and of the Clericals. The opposition was composed mainly of the Socialists and the Richter and Barth Radicals.

Let us say at once that the Clerical party of the Centre seems to have undergone no loss. It has returned 87 Deputies, and its candidates will be balloted for a second time in thirtysix constituencies. If it succeeds on half of these new ballots, it will retain precisely the strength which it possessed in the last Reichstag. On the other hand, the Conservatives and the Free Conservatives have elected but 37 Deputies, and will have to be successful in thirty-five out of the fifty-three ballots in which their candidates will be eligible in order to keep the number of seats which they had in the last Chamber. The National Liberals have returned but five Deputies, and will have to triumph in forty-six out of sixty-five ballots, if far as our information goes, only one Agrarian candidate will be eligible on a second balloting. Neither the Richter Radicals nor the Barth Radicals carried a single constituency, both the leaders, Herr RICHTER and Dr. BARTH, being themselves defeated, though they will undoubtedly be successful on a second balloting. If the two Radical groups and the South German Democrats should win in every one of the forty-three ballots for which their candidates are eligible, which is manifestly impossible

they would fall short by five of their aggregate numbers in the last Reichstag. We observe, finally, that the Socialists, who had but fifty-eight Deputies in the last Chamber, have already elected fiftyfour, and their candidates will participate in 122 second ballots. If they succeed in a quarter of these, they will have about eighty-four votes in the next Reichstag.

Evidently, the Socialists have to a very large extent absorbed the Radical groups; the National Liberals are tending toward disintegration; the Conservatives of both shades have been weakened; the Clericals alone seem invulnerable. If, his first voyage across the Atlantic. The record now, we examine the figures with reference to possible political combinations three facts are especially conspicuous First, the anti-Agrarian strength is no greater than it was, because what the Socialists have gained the Radicals have lost. Secondly, there seems to be no prospect of a defeat of the commercial treaties through the combined opposition of the Socialists and the Conservarives, the former opposing the treaties. on the ground that the duties on food staples are too high, and the latter, on the plea that they are too low. In the third place, the support of the Clericals will be as indispensable to the Imperial Government hereafter as it has been secure that support, the Chancellor will have to find means of persuading the survival of the Falk laws which bars Jesuits out of Germany.

The aggregate vote cast seems not to thrown on the first ballot in 1896. It will fall short of 8.000,000. Of these the Socialists must be credited with about two and a half millions, or with severa hundred thousand more votes than they commanded five years ago. If the electoral districts were apportioned to population, as, by the organic law of the German Empire, they should be, the Deputies, or about one-third of the still more interesting. Chamber; for, in Germany, it must be remembered, a citizen qualified to vote n one district can vote in any other. Consequently, the surplus strength possessed by the Socialists in certain urban centres can, if the cost of travel be prorided, be drafted off to districts wherein they are weaker. For upward of thirty years, however, the Imperial Government has refused to provide by statute

tion to population which the organio law requires. The result is that the rural districts, which the Conservatives control, have a representation in the Reichstag out of all proportion to the

numbers of their voters. The remarkable gains, which, even from the present returns, it is evident that the Socialists have made, must be attributed to the fact that, since the recent transformation of their programme, they should be described as Democrats rather than as Socialists. It is the repudiation of the ideas of KARL MARX by some of their leaders, and the consent of others to postpone the advocacy of the Marxian platform that have rendered it possible for Radicals to cooperate with the Socialists in the creation of a formidable democratic party.

Army Officers and West Point. Officers of the Regular army may take heart of hope from the President's appointments of cadets to the United States Military Academy in the class which will enter the institution next June. Of the eleven appointments announced on Friday, all are sons of men who are or were in the Regular service. One of the young men is the son of that gallant old warrior, Gen. SIMON BOLIVER BUCKNER of Kentucky; another is a son of the late Capt. ALLYN CAPRON, who served with such distinction in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and another is a son of Gen. Kobbé, who won a Brigadier's star in the Philippines. Among the alternates are sons of officers in the navy as well as the army.

It has always been held by the officers of the army, and with much reason, that the Academy was not for their sons, no matter how capable they might be of passing the rigorous entrance examination, because there were always the sons of men with political influence to be taken care of first. Army men cannot play the political game, and they are of little use to the Congressmen who may Anti-Semites, 10 Alsace-Lorrainers, 14 nominate cadets from their districts. It isn't so often, even, that an army officer has a vote, owing to the fact that he isn't long enough at any one station to acquire a voting residence.

So it happened that the sons of the army have had to get their Academy appointments, if they got them at all, almost always from the President. Mr. MCKINLEY was the first of recent Presidents to inquire what West Point material there was among the sons of officers in the service, before naming the cadetsat-large. And now Mr. ROOSEVELT, following in the late President's footsteps, has taken all of his candidates from the sons of the men who do the nation's fighting

The army's sons are coming to their

## Treasure Trove in Murphysboro.

own.

Book hunters grumble that no more treasures are to be picked up for a song. They say that you may nose for hours at a book stand and find nothing. All the bargains have been snapped up long ago. The book stall men know too much: the amateur has no chance. The tales of first editions of LAMB or POE hidden away in a pile of musty pamphlets, of "absolutely unique copies" bought they are to keep their former strength. for a quarter or a sixpence by a con-This, of course, is impossible. Not a scienceless customer, belong to the myths single Agrarian was returned, and, so and legends of bibliophily. Vain is the search in Cornhill, Boston, or that long barren field, the quays of the Seine. So old and cruel is the world and so hard it is to get something for nothing.

But the pot of gold is still behind the rainbow. Who would have thought of digging up a priceless " find " in Murphysboro, Ill.? Murphysboro is eligibly and doubtless happily situated on the banks of the Big Muddy River, not too remote from the metropolitan gayeties of Cairo. Murphysboro thrives, but not until last week was it known to be the home of a book in script, on parchment, purporting to be the secret log book of CHRIS-TOPHER COLUMBUS on his great voyage of discovery," a discovery much less surprising than the discovery of this book. A special despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer informs us that the Hon. FRANK REEVES of Murphysboro is the happy possessor of the invaluable manuscript. In default of an exact bibliographical description we must be content, for the present, with the

account given by the despatch: " This book is a record of the events and of the secret hopes and fears of the great navigator on begins when the fleet left Palos, Spain, Aug. 3, 1492, and continues until the returning vessels were caught in a terrific storm about 200 miles west of the Azores. At this stage COLUMBUS and his crew had given up all hope of weathering the gale. The last entry was made and the book, placed in a secure box, was cast overboard in the hope that it might reach the shores of Europe and the people would thereby learn of the great discovery. It is written in quaint language and the orthography is that of 400 years ago. It gives a vivid description of the discovery and of the disappointment of COLUMBUS when he falled to find either gold or spices on the tropical islands which he visited."

This must be the original statement drawn up by COLUMBUS, inclosed by him in a cask and mailed from the Niña in the deep. It seems that the lucky during the last five years. In order to Mr. REEVES got the book " from an old German family in Cincinnati several years ago." Presumably the old Ger-Bundesrath to sanction the repeal of that | man family came to the United States from Maritime Bohemia, where the cask must have landed somewhere between 1493 and several years ago. The manuhave greatly exceeded that which was script is in excellent condition, considering its age and travels. Probably Co-LUMBUS had it bound in half rubber, with iron back and corners and uncut stone edges, with an asbestos case. Commonly, long-hidden valuables that have been committed to the sea are bound in full shark or four-quarters whale. Research must disclose what became of the cask. If the manuscript was found Socialists should be able to elect 132 in the original wood wrappers it becomes

After getting the log book, Mr. REEVES visited all the book stores of Cincinnati. but could find no such book and its existence up to that time was not known by the dealers." Is not this sufficient proof that the manuscript is original? Mr. REEVES " was offered a handsome price for the book." Naturally; and if he has the original cask, the price offered will be stupendes. We look to the Illinois for the strict adjustment of representa- Historical Society to publish the log,

and Mr. REEVES might ask the Hon. JOHN BOYD THACHER to write an introduction. Meanwhile, the fishers of books may find it to their advantage to cast their lines in the Big Muddy, the Ohio and the river towns generally. SINDBAD'S secret log; with photographs of the Old Man of the Sea and other eminent citizens whom he met, is believed to have been put into a copper vessel, formerly occupied by a Jinn, somewhere off the Konkan coast. It may turn up any day. The trouble with most bibliophiles is that they have more enthusiasm than patience.

Cardinal Vaughan. Cardinal VAUGHAN, who died at London on Friday night, had been at the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England for ten years, and during that time he had witnessed a notable growth of his faith in that country and had contributed to it by the ability and sagacity of his administration and of his intellect and temperament.

Archbishop VAUGHAN succeeded Cardinal Manning in the See of Westminster in 1892, and the next year was created a Cardinal. Unlike MANNING and NEW-MAN, however, both of whom passed over to Rome from Anglicanism, he was always a Roman Catholic, and, after having received his education at the Catholic College at Stoneyhurst, was ordained a priest in 1854. Three years before had occurred the ordination of Dr. MANNING to the Roman priesthood after having been a leader of the "High Church party in Anglicanism up to 1848. In 1845 Dr. NEWMAN had passed over to Roman Catholicism from a place of leadership in the Oxford Movement, of which the present Ritualism is a consequence.

Cardinal VAUGHAN belonged to the aristocratic circle of English Catholics, and his disposition as an ecclesiastic was not conciliatory. He was always uncompromising in his allegiance to his Church and its doctrine. The attempt of Anglican Ritualists to get a footing for negotiations for union with Rome by obtaining Papal recognition of the validity of their ministerial orders received no countenance from him. He demanded, as his Church demands, absolute submission to the Papacy, and would yield nothing to the Ritualists, in whose ability, under any circumstances, to carry with them to Rome any considerable part of their followers he never had any faith. He would have them come in no other way than that followed by NEWMAN and MANNING, or by individual conversion and submission.

Compared with these two great English Cardinals, Cardinal VAUGHAN must be put on a lower intellectual level, but he was of great strength of character and bold in the positions he took and maintained. He has died at a time when the Ritualist movement in the Church of England has gone so far Romeward in its essential doctrine and spirit that the revolt of Anglican Protestantism against it has become bitter; but meanwhile the Roman Catholic Church seems to be steadily strengthening its position in England, for the very reason that it refuses to recognize any priestly authority in Ritualism. It may be said, therefore, that the uncomthough often criticised, has been practically successful. Moreover, it has had the unreserved support of the Vatican.

# Going Hatless at Newport.

With the deepest interest students of manners have noted the introduction among the young women at Newport of the custom of going bareheaded. It has long been suspected that the wearing of the hat was a sign of mental and physical degeneracy in the entire human race. There are even persons of sound habits who hold that the wearing of certain kinds of hats in company with certain sorts of coats-as, for example, a not hat with a frock coat or a high hat with a dinner jacket-is a manifestation of depravity beyond toleration. Our best society long ago resolved to exclude such offenders against decency and good order. It will now be in order to thrust all such as wear hats at any time without

the pale as persons of ill-aired ideas. It is a matter of historical record that the most successful people that ever lived, namely, the Romans, were not addicted to the stuffy-brained habit of hat-wearing. With their bucklers of brass and their short swords of fine steel they swept the map of the Eastern hemisphere from the three parts of all Gaul to the Dardanelles, and from the Libvan deserts beyond Carthage to Charing Cross, with their curly locks streaming to the winds, so that as their sandalled feet smote the everlasting rocks their

sublime heads wagged among the stars. When the Roman began his descent of the hill of degeneration, so graphically described in the numerous pages of Mr. GIBBON, he began habitually to wear a hat, and by the time he had been transformed into a cheap imitation of himself in the shape of a mediæval Italian, he could not venture out doors without one. History narrates with averted face the doings of his decadent years, his years of hathood. Time was when he went bareheaded and the world was his; now he wore a cross between a pie pan and a stove pipe, and there was none so poor as to do him reverence. About the same time some purist invented the custom of taking off the hat in the presence of a woman in order to prove that one

was really a man. Yet somewhere back in those de generate days there dwelt an inward sense of unworthiness, for from some mystérious source has come down to us the expression " As mad as a hatter." Misguided persons have supposed that this referred to the maker of hats. But why should he be held up as the synonym, the very paragon of madness? If he was mad, he had method, for by the making of hats be earned himself a roof under which he might rest his own head hatless. It was not he to whom the saying referred. " Hatter " means " one who hats," of course, not necessarily others, but himself. The hot-brained wearer of the stuffy hat, he it was who was mad, while his uncovered forebears

ruled the world. Have we not all seen the beneficial

effects of going hatless among the young Governor appears to be entirely indefensimen of Newport? Have they not risen in an amazingly short period to proud heights of intellectual and physical preëminence? And now the young women, who none will deny have excelled the young men in brilliancy of wit and beauty of person, have cast aside the hat, yea, even the picture hat and the indescribable "confection," and are flitting through the sunlit avenues with their golden hair rippling down their backs under the actinic rays of the great stimulator of cerebration.

### Storey on Oppression.

We have received a pamphlet copy of what purports to be an address delivered by Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY before the New England Suffrage Conference on the 30th of last March. The subject is, " Negro Suffrage Is Not a Failure.'

Of course, Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY has a perfect right to regard negro suffrage as a triumphant success, just as he has the right to believe that American possession of the Philippines is a crime. But he has no right to say this:

"These thinkers [on the negro question] say that the policy of justice has failed, while others, like THE NEW YORK SUN, even suggest that we must repeal the Fifteenth Amendment and try oppressio

STOREY says THE SUN suggests must be tried again, with the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment as a preliminary thereto, is apparently of the sort which he goes on to describe as having been tried before the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted:

"The Kuklux Klan made its appearance is 1866 and soon spread all over the South. Its victims were Union men and pegroes, its methods, plans and membership were secret and it intimidated, whipped and murdered men with impunity. Colored schools were closed, schoolmasters and clergymen shot and hanged, and the testimony makes it apparent that it was a movement to in timidate the negroes and hold them in subjection."

Other conditions prior to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment are recited by Mr. STOREY to support his assertion that it was the grant of suffrage which prevented the actual or virtual reënslavement of the blacks. He says this in so many words:

"Meanwhile, suffrage has done its work. It has prevented the reenslavement of the negroes and from now on the struggle should be easter.

We shall answer Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY as if he were a sane and candid person. THE SUN has at no time suggested the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment and the trial of oppression again as a means of subjecting the blacks to the will of the whites. To say that, or to intimate that, is to bear false witness. Mr. STOREY should exhibit the particular passage in which we have advocated repeal and oppression.

The suffrage is not an inalienable right of citizenship, and the denial of the suffrage to certain classes of citizens is not oppression, unless almost the entire white female population and all intelligent white native youth between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one are to be considered victims of oppression.

It is not, and never has been, the Fifteenth Amendment that prevents the reenslavement of the negro. His bulwark against reënslavement in any form is promising policy of Cardinal VAUGHAN, the Thirteenth Amendment, which no man. North or South, so far as we are aware, has proposed to repeal

A century and a quarter, 125 years, has not been time enough for the American public to appreciate Valley Forge to the extent of establishing a fitting memo rial of Washington's long winter there during the Revolution. The 125th anniversary of that deadly trial was celebrated on Thursday, and now it

Forge. At the same time, the country should be explored for places where monuments to its birth and the bloody services that attended it should be but

There cannot be too many reminder of WASHINGTON and the men of his time

The importance of the action begun in the Seventh Municipal District Court last week by the city for the recovery of penalties from a tenement house owner for failure to comply with the terms of the new Tenement House law will be realized when t is borne in mind that the city's success will determine that the excellent sections of the law requiring sanitary apparatus on each floor in tenement buildings are to be upheld. The Tenement House law required that all old-fashioned courtyard sinks should be removed from tene ment houses by Jan. 1 of this year, and that modern appliances on each floor be substituted therefor. The owners of tenement houses generally have combined to resist the law on the ground that the sinks ondemned therein were legally erected and maintained and that the State had no right to pass a retroactive measure of this sort. In the case now on trial the city seeks to collect a penalty of \$250, and the action will be a test of the constitutionality of the law. Whatever the outcome in Justice JOSEPH's court may be, the higher tribunals must pass upon the question be fore it is authoritatively settled.

A despatch to the Philadelphia Record from Bristol, Pa., says that "there was nothing remarkable in the life and death of SAMMY COX of Emilie, near Bristol, who was buried last week. There was some thing very remarkable in his life. He died at 82 in the old homestead where he was born; and in those 82 years he " had neve been absent over night from his home A man of settled habits, a model and a Gran'stan' an' bleachers is ez still ez houses gone t' monument of permanency, a rebuke to American nomadic life.

Charities published yesterday a carefu review of the appropriations for the New York State charitable institutions for the past year as approved by Governor ODELL. It shows that the \$192,900 which the Governor is represented as having saved the State was saved by vetoing expenditures for repairs and equipment. Only three of the fifteen charitable institutions received adequate appropriations. The appropriations made for the other twelve by the Legislature were justifiable, and the 30 per cent. out of these appropriations made by the

The Governor's memorandums show broad ignorance of facts and a determination to reduce State expenses, not wisely but merely by postponing needed repairs. Buildings that are allowed to fall into dilapi dation cost more to repair in the end. This is not economy; it is evasion. In the meantime these institutions are subjected to the inconvenience of not having proper equipment in order to enhance the administration's reputation for economy. Such a saving as the Governor has made in thes charitable appropriations does not benefit the taxpayers, because in the end these bills will have to be paid with compound interest.

The check the War Department has put upon Governor TAPT's policy for dealing with opium in the Philippines is probably caused by the desire to give the Taft scheme further study and by the respect for the common disapproval of the use of opium under any conditions. But, as bearing upon the present situation, an article on opium prepared by the late Dr. W. H. DRA-PER, from the report of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the prohibition of opium in British India, published in THE SUN of June 16, 1895, is a very illuminating

This commission was appointed at the nstance of the Anti-Opium Society, which declared itself satisfied with the Commissioners. The investigation was made in The oppression which Mr. MOORFIELD India, where about seven hundred witnesses were examined, including all brought for ward by the friends of the society

The result was that eight of the nine Commissioners reported that opium in the forms preferred in India is not detrimenta to the health of the people; that the inevtable alternative of the drug was some still more hurtful stimulant, and that the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in the Anglo Indian Empire should not be prohibited. This report was approved by the House f Commons by a vote of 173 to 56.

At the annual dinner of the graduates of the University of Wisconsin the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER SMITH of Milwaukee proposed that the university establish " s department for the cultivation of humor such as after-dinner speaking, story telling, cartooning." If this proposition is made n good faith, it is a mean and unwarranted underhand jab at the Department of Soci ology, which furnishes all the humor that needed to refresh the world. Besides, after-dinner speaking and story telling belong to penology.

# More Questions in Goography.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Following the ne of thought suggested by "Questions in Geogthis morning's issue of THE SUN, I should like to What did Delaware?

PETER KARA

When did Maryland Whom did Connecticut? NEW YORK, June 16. Whom did Kansas! What did Connecticut?

When does Mississippil Whose New Jersey!

Who has the Kentuck(e)y? Who first New York? BERT CARLEICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SI How many did New Hampshire? How much is a Washington? Who sent Utah? What do lows?

#### GEORGE A. SNOW. AST ORANGE, N. J., June 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cisterns all uil, and the Earth is soaked. Please go tell Mr. Emory to turn off the water. HACKENBACK.

# For a Quiet Fourth

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to "Glorious Pourth," may I ask him if he is not in the fireworks business? He asks: "Did our forefather: Did they think their great-grandchildren would degenerate to a nation of barbarians and give celebrated on Thursday, and now it is announced that the project of making the site of Washington's camp into a public park is sufficiently developed to promise that it is to be accomplished.

The traditions about no spot in the United States are more worthy of preservation than those that distinguish Valley Forge At the same time, the country large and see the prain-racking and were there more like him, is the prayer of a reader of Twa Sux for twenty years, and may its light shine forever! criminate use of firearms, in which 100 lives are NEW YORK, June 20.

Complaint of a Conscientions Chauffeur. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yesterday went in my auto to the races, and coming back went is my auto to the races, and coming back through Brooklyn several boys threw either stones or old vegetables. That was just on Redford avenue. Coming through Twenty-third street, between Third and Pifth avenue a cab turned all at ence without any warning at all he that just my good driving and swinging a little around of my carriage saved me from a nice amash.

The Balley law is all right, but please, policeman, look also after those terrible children and some of those cabbles until for their place.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CRAUPPRUE.

The crowds is all done streamin' in-the ladies cool You'd think they'd certain float away, their dresses is so light.

But I ain't got the stuff t' buy a ticket at the gate.

An' the kids is at the knotholes an' it ain't no good t' welt, Cus I'm only a bum, jest a wuthless ol' bum. An' they won't let me inside, Though I'm like t' bust wid pride

bit the gents fer sliver, but they give the frozen Sorter size me up fer layin' pipe t' tap a keg uv beer Ain't a-feelin' hungry now-only hungerin' fer the

In the playin' uv our boys when they're t' hum.

Hungry ol'bum! thirsty ol'bum! But I know the thirst'd died If I'd only got inside

them groads They're a robberin' the empire an' a dammin'us He's the rottenest that ever, though I ain't seen what he done! Oh, why sin't I at a knothole wid a double barrel

heard that smack, that yell, that cheerin' an

Only a bum! jest a crazy ol' bum! But I wisht you wuz outside Fer a -robbin' uv our boys when they're t' hum.

Can't hear no rootin' now-seems like they all wun ives the bases is all full an' Trebagger's at the bat

An' the hearts uv all them fans is a -goin' pittypat. Only a bum! Jest a dirty ol' bum! But I'm flutterin' inside ame es eggs that's bein' fried.

Same es them that's gazin' at our boyat' hum. O I beerd that mighty smack! O them shinin', shinin' fac O them half a dozen hoofs that's a-chasin' roun' O they're roarin" O they're screechin" O they're

So'm I! So'm I! An' I'm mighty clus t' weepin'
Though I'm only a bum, jest a wuthicas ol' bum,
An' I got t' stay outside Though I'm like t' bust wid pride In the play in 'uv our boys when they're t' hum.

T. P. Warson.

stampin'! O they're leapin'!

SIAN JEWS

History of Our Diplomatic Treatment Russian Policy Toward the Jews. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The President's determination not to make the Kishineff massacre the subject of diplomatic correspondence with the Russian Govrnment meets the approval of all conservative Americans. Even the representatives of the Hebrew organizations, who recently called upon him, after their conference with him and Secretary Hay seem to have acquiesced in its wisdom, and no person familiar with the principles of international law and comity can for a moment doubt it.

The Czar and his Ministers know perfectly well the horror and indignation aroused throughout the civilized world by the barbarities perpetrated upon the unfortunate victims of that outrage, and if the universal execration it has called forth does not prompt them to punish the perpetrators and to protect in the future their Jewish subjects from such barbarities, no official criticism from our Government could avail to that effect

The fact is that the Russian Government had already notified the President, through its Ambassador, Count Cassini, as Mr Roosevelt himself informed the Hebrew representatives, that proper punishment will be inflicted on the guilty parties. In the face of such a declaration, for this Government to impeach the good faith of the Czar by any sort of protest, direct or indirect, would be to perpetrate an insult that would be resented by him and by his people and that would probably defeat the object it was intended to accomplish.

In determining the proper course to be pursued in this case the President, no doubt, was largely influenced by his Secretary of State. Mr. Hay was not only able to supply the general principles of diplomacy in such matters, but he could inform the President of the history of an attempt made by this Government on a previous occasion to use its good offices with Russia in behalf of the Jewish subjects of that country. It so happens that Mr. Hay was First Assistant Secretary of State in 1880, when Mr. Evarts, the then Secretary, wrote the following letter to Mr. Foster, our Minister

I have received a letter from Messrs. S. Wolf and A. S. Solomons of this city, representing the of "American Hebrew Congregations," which they refer to newspaper statements indicat-ing that the Jews in Russia have recently been aubjected by the Government there to extraor dinary hardships, and expressing a desire that the Minister of the United States to St. Petersburg may be instructed "to make such representations to the Czar's Government, in the interest of religious freedom and suffering humanity, as will best accord with the most emphasized sentiments of th American people." The writers of the letter ob-serve at the same time that they are well "aware of the impropriety of one nation interfering with the internal affairs of another in matters of a purely local character." You are sufficiently well informed of the liberal sentiments of this Govern ment to perceive that whenever any pertinent occasion may arise its attitude must always be in complete harmony with the principles of extend ing all rights and privileges without distinction on account of creed, and cannot fail, therefore, to conduct any affair of business or negotiation with the ent to which you are accredited, which may involve any expression of the views of this Government in the subject, in a manner which will

subserve the interests of religious freedom.
It would, of course, be inadmissable for the Gov enment of the United States to approach the Gov rnment of Russia in criticism of its laws and regulations, except so far as such laws and regula ar injuriously affect citizens of this country in violation of natural rights, treaty obligations, or the provisions of international law; but it is desired that the attitude of the Minister as regards ques tions of diplomatic controversy which involve a expression of view on this subject may be wholl consistent with the theory on which this Govern ment was founded.

Mr. Foster attempted to carry out these instructions, and when a "pertinent occasion" arose, upon which it became his duty to protest against the treatment of a Herbrew who was an American citizen, he undertook to make a plea in behalf of the Russian Jews as well. In a letter to Section 1980 as well as the section of the Russian Jews as well. In a letter to Section 1980 as well as the Jewish by all means: there are good and valid reasons why this should be section 1980. retary Evarts, Dec. 30, 1880, he describes the results:

the results:

In the course of the conversation I stated that while the object of the interview was to obtain proper recognition of the rights of American Jews, my Government took a deep interest in the inciloration of the condition of the Jewish race in other nations, and I was satisfied that it would be highly gratified at the statement of the Minister that a commission was now considering the question of the modification in a liberal sense of the Russian laws regarding the Jews. The experience of the United States had amply shown the wisdom of removing all discrimination against them in the laws and of piacing this race upon an equal footing with all other citizens.

Mr. de Giers said he sympathized fully in theory with the views taken by my Government, as most consonant with the spirit of the age, but in Russia the subject could not be treated as an abstract question. A long series of legislative acts and regulations, the strong prejudices of the Russian people, the bad character of great numbers of the Jewish race, and various other political and social circumstances had to be taken into consideration.

This was polite, but not encouraging.

This was polite, but not encouraging. From the same letter it appears that our Minister subsequently renewed the conversation with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who then, while representing the difficulty of giving to the Jews the benefits of the more liberal legislation

benefits of the more inceral regulation accorded to other subjects, put some embarrassing questions to Mr. Foster:

Even in the United States had it not been found somewhat difficult to make a universal application? Were there not laws and regulations which denied certain rights and privileges to designated classes of persons, and were we not seeking to exclude or regulate Chinese immigrants and deny to them the rights extended to other citizens?

Mr. Evarta was succeeded by Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State in 1881. The latter was, perhaps, the most aggressive states-man that has filled the place in recent times man that has blied the blace in recent times, but when he came to read this letter of Mr. Foster he seems to have deemed it necessary to call a halt on our Minister's well-meant efforts. He accordingly wrote Mr. Foster, July 29, 1881:

Mr. Foster, July 29, 1881:

I have observed that in your conference on this subject hereiofore with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as reported in your despatches, you have on some occasions given discreet expression to the feelings of sympathy and gratification with which this Government and people regard any steps taken in foreign countries in the direction of a liberal tolerance analogous to that which forms the fundamental principle of our national existence. Such expressions were natural on your part and reflected a sentiment which we all feel. But in making the President's views known to the Minister, I desire that you will carefully subordinate such sentiments to the simple consideration of what is conscientiously believed to be due to our citizens in foreign lands. You will distinctly impress upon him that regardful of the sovereignty of Russia, we do not customs of the empire, except where these laws and customs conflict with and destroy the rights of American olitzens as secured by treaty obligations. You may read this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and should he desire a copy you will give it to him.

A copy was given to Mr. De Giers, and was no doubt carefully filed for future use. If our Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been our Ambassador at St. Fetersburg had been instructed to present the case of the Kishineff massacre to the Russian Government its Minister of Foreign Affairs would have quietly drawn forth Mr. Blaine's letter, and asked what had occasioned such a change of policy on the part of the American Government toward its old friends. Fort-Government roward its old friends. Fortunately, Mr. Hay was personally familiar with this episode in our relations with Russia, and our Government was saved the humiliation of being confronted with its own despatch.

# From the Charlotte Observer

THE NEW YORK SUN scents danger to the United States in the "continuance of artificially high price in the cotton market." Large areas in parts of the world are potential cotton There is a way of circumventing the cotton con petitors. A good sized protective tariff could be placed on all manner of cotton fabrics coming into this country and the Americans could make the most of their own markets and then give the foreigners the best race possible for the among outside consumers.

# The Changenr.

Of all sad words of tongue or per I think the saddest ones are when Your gasolene has run its course And small boys chorus

THIS COUNTRY AND THE RUS- TO ENFORCE PURE-FOOD LAW. Instructions to United States Consular

Officers to Be Forwarded Next Week. WASHINGTON, June 20.-Instructions to all onsular officers of the United States in regard to the enforcement of the Pure-Food law were drawn up at the State Department to-day and will be forwarded next week. These instructions provide that every consular officer shall obtain from every person shipping foodstuffs, drugs and the other articles coming within the scope of the law a sworn declaration that there is nothing impure or deleterious to health in the articles to be shipped. The Consul will then forward the declaration to the Agricultural Department, which will thus be able to keep a record of all food-stuffs, drugs, &c., sent to the United States from foreign countries. Should the Agri-cultural Department desire to examine any particular shipment, it will apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for samples. These will be furnished by the chief customs officer at the port of entry, and will be paid

### PERUVIANS ON THE ILLINOIS. They Are Midshipmen in Their Own Navy

and Want to Learn Something Three midshipmen of the Peruvian Navy reported to Admiral Barker of the North Atlantic squadron at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday and were assigned to the battleship Illinois. The Peruviars will remain in the United States Navy two

years.

The Illinois left the yard vesterday for Tompkinsville, Staten Island, whence she will start on Tuesday for a six-week's cruise to the Azores, before returning to participate in the naval war game off Portland, Me., in August!

### GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

Views of Citizens of German and Latin Parentage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial in to-day's paper on the question of teaching German in the public schools gave

me great satisfaction. I could never understand what practical amount of German to be learned in the public

My parents were Germans, but they con their children given an English education. German as a study was left until later in life and entirely at the option of the child. Eng-

But why should the native Germans advo But why should the native Germans advocate so strongly the teaching of German in the public schools, when they themselves almost invariably speak English in public attend the German churches in such small numbers and almost entirely neglect the single German theatre in this the third largest German city in the world?

I am thoroughly aware of the little practical value that my German is to me, and I can safely say that I voice the sentiments of nearly all descendants of Germans that the teaching of foreign languages in our public schools is a waste of the pupil's time and the public's money, and ought to be entirely eliminated.

EAST ORANGE, June 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

editorial in your issue of June 19 on foreign languages in the public schools should be read by all who are interested in our public Our cosmopolitan population demands that foreign languages be dropped from the

that foreign languages be dropped from the curriculum of every public school; not only in New York city, but of every public school under the Stars and Stripea.

The German that is taught is not German the French not French; the Latin not Latin the Irish not Irish.

English as it is spoken in the United States should be taught, not only to assimilate thospeople now in America, but as a step toward making the English language the universal language of the globe.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On what grounds, commercial or political, should German be preferred in the schools? any foreign language should be taugut, I say teach the Jewish by all means; there are Jews: the general public comes into daily contact with more Jews than any other class

taking a back seat. They are not the power they used to be.

I am foreign born myself, of Latin ancestry. I struck Castle Garden at the age of 12, and from that day to this 11 am now 261. I have not found my native tongue of any real necessity, although in this borough alone there are 800,000 of my countrymen: I am the father of six children who attend the public schools, and English is all they learn; I live in a neighborhood where there are a quantity of Germans, and I find that they readily speak English when no one speaks German to them. I never tried to learn German, and have found myself very successful in business with a large number of German customers If German must be taught, teach also Italian, Hebrew, and last but not least Spanish.

New YORE, June 19. ITALO-AMERICAN.

# Jefferson Davis on Slaves

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the sake of truth it would be well for you to reproduce the inclosed extract from the Atlania Constitution. Trial by jury was accorded slaves before the war negro belonging to Dr. Picklen of Wilkes county. A negro belonging to Dr. Ficklen of Wilkes county.

Ga., was charged with murder. He was repreaented by the Hon. Thomas R. R. Cobb and Gen.

R. Toombs. Samuel Barrett and Garnet Andrews
were the prosecuting attorneys. That was the hardest light I ever witnessed in a court house. Thomas

R. R. Cobb, the most brilliant man I ever knew
closed the case for the defence. It was the greatest
speech I ever heard at the bar. All the lawyers
were glants in the profession.

MACON, Ga., June 17. JAMES CALLAWAY. From the Atlanta Constitution very correctly and very aptly stated in the editoria in the Constitution of the 13th inst. referring to the statement by the Chicago Chronicle that in the Southern States "the negro was for generations mere chattel over whom the master exercised the trial by jury or any appeal to law.

porance that leads many Northern writers to make statements of this sort.

Only a short while before his death, ex-President Davis was impelled to correct this belief on the part of the editor of a Southern paper who had written an article in which he referred to himself as having been "always opposed to chattel slavery".

In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the paper containing the article in question, Mr.

Davis wrote as follows:
"DRAR SM: Accept my thanks for a market the article on the 'True Southern Character' with much gratification, but I wish respectfully to poin out to you what I consider an error, and one from which most evil consequences have flowed. refer to the sentence in which you announce you self as 'one who always was inherently and ritally

opposed to chattel slavery."

"Chattel slavery never extsted in this country. Local legislation recognized the right to the service anteed in the Constitution to form the Unio States, binding persons outside of the limits of the or labor extended to the power to transfer the slave by sale, but the laws of all the States protected the life and person of the slave, so as to make it of crime to kill or main a slave punishable as in lik case of a white man. The slaves were, therefore not chattels, but property to the extent of life long right to their service or labor. There is so much in your article to commend, and the spirit with which it is written is so truly Southern that I have been prompted to depart from my habit in

thus treating of a political question. Very respectfully yours. JEPPERSON DATES. "BRAUVOIR, Miss, July 13, 1885." I beg to supplement, with this statement by Mr. Davis, your admirable and timely article on this subject, with the hope that it may contribute some what toward furthering the correction of an err which he truly characterized as "one from which nost evil consequences have flowed

#### ATLANTA, Ga., June 15. Forecast Until 1008.

The four years of President Roosevelt's second erm will be four years of very independent legisla tion, in so far as trusts, combines and petted inte ests are concerned -whether they are interested ergers or tariffs regardless of campaign son-